

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1857.

NUMBER 202.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In Advance.—Daily Journal,
\$10; Country Daily \$5; Tri-Weekly \$5; Weekly \$3; Even-
ing Bulletin \$5 a year or 124 cents a week, if mailed \$5-
Weekly Bulletin \$1.
CLAS PAGES.—In Advance.—5 Country Dailies or Tri-
Weekly for \$25; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year
\$5; 6 copies \$12; 15 copies or more \$1.50 each. Weekly Bul-
letin—11 copies for \$10.
Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.
When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be
discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for),
the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued.
At our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our
custom.
If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance,
or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.
Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE
JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines
Do, each additional in-
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Each additional square, one-half the above prices.
Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first inser-
tion and 60 cents for each subsequent one.
Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.
Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month
and payment exacted.
Yearly advertisers pay quarterly; all others in advance.
Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and
commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or
similar advertising, not published by the year.
Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire com-
panies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half
price.
Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and
funeral invitations as advertisements.
Editorial notices and communications, inserted in edi-
torial columns and intended to promote private interests, 30
cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the
editors.
No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by
the real name of the author.
Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and
15 cents for each continuance; each continuance considered
new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular
passengers for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one
boat, and \$8 for each additional boat.
Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will
be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal
and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin,
one-fourth the above prices.
Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are
charged an extra price.
ADVERTISING RATES.—In WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each
square (10 lines) first insertion, 75 cents; each continu-
ance, 50 cents. Standing advertisements for regular
passengers for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one
boat, and \$8 for each additional boat.
Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will
be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal
and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin,
one-fourth the above prices.
Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are
charged an extra price.

TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1857.

A Chinese scholar in San Francisco claims that the
Celestials discovered this country fourteen hun-
dred years ago. We don't think the fact, if it is
one, reflects any particular credit on the Chinese. If
they discovered America fourteen hundred years
ago, it has taken them ever since to find it out.

If Catline had succeeded, what a rascal the world would
have considered Cicerio! We have not a word to say in
disgrace of Walker. We believe him to be a miserable
scoundrel, who ought to be soundly cat-o'-nine-tailed, and then
sent to sea the rest of his days in the calm but active
retirement of a tread-mill. — Boston Traveler.

Ab! but if Walker should succeed, what a rascal
the world will consider you! What a rascal you will
consider yourself!

WHY ARE SEEDLING PEACHES MORE HARDY
THAN THE FINE BUDDEN KINDS?—It has been a
settled opinion for some years that seedling peaches
as a general thing are more hardy than the budded
kinds. Probably the difference was never so visi-
ble as at the present season, when the seedling trees
are covered with blossoms, while the finer kinds, in
some places, have not a single fruit bud. This ques-
tion has been frequently discussed, and many per-
sons recommend the growth of seedling trees only
for the purpose of securing hardy growth. Will
this secure the end in view, and does budding effect
the tree in its ability to stand vicissitudes of cli-
mate? It is well known that the tendency of seed-
lings is to return to the original condition of the
tree before it was modified by cultivation. If we
plant the seed of a fine peach it may give us a still
finer one. It is far more likely to produce an in-
ferior one, and this rule is so general that men who
have paid much attention to the growth of seed-
lings, with a view to improvement of fruit, have
discovered certain characteristics in the seedling, in
the first season of its growth, by which they can
determine the character of the fruit it will produce
with much certainty that they only save those
plants which possess the required characteristics
and which promise to be valuable. All of these
characteristics may be understood by few, but the
general marks of superiority are so evident that the
merest tyro must have observed them, and these
marks throw some light upon the question at the
beginning of this article. We say that the merest
tyro could select from a bed of seedlings those most
likely to produce good fruit, because all who have
paid the least attention to the matter have observed
that a tree which produces vigorous blunt-ended
twigs and large, broad leaves will produce larger
and better fruit than one with small, feeble shoots,
small, thin leaves, and general delicacy of constitu-
tion.

This very indication of superior vigor may be the
cause of its lack of hardiness, and most likely it is,
because as the leaves are larger and more fleshy
they can elaborate more sap, and are less liable to
have their functions stopped by the dry heat of sum-
mer; consequently, they continue to grow later in
the season. This growth is also rapid in proportion
to the size of the leaf; hence the wood growth of
these large vigorous trees is less matured at the
close of the growing season or the beginning of win-
ter than the trees which with their thin small leaves
have made but little growth comparatively. It
will readily be seen that in a severe winter like the
past, the larger succulent growth, which character-
izes the wood as well as the fruit of the best seed-
lings, would be most likely to suffer from the ex-
treme cold. Now all the fine varieties of fruit we
cultivate were once seedlings, and we have no ac-
count of any change of the characteristics of the
tree; on the contrary, a good description of any
known fruit tree a century old is true of it at the
present day. From these facts, then, we argue that
seedlings does not in the least affect the tree, ex-
cept so far as the health and vigor of the stock may
affect its longevity. The reason that our budded
peaches are more tender than common seedlings is
that they as seedlings were constitutionally more
vigorous and consequently did not so completely

ripen their wood. We believe, therefore, that if we
depend on seedlings for fruit we must either be con-
tent with inferior fruit or make choice of those
which are less hardy than the large majority pro-
duced, or in other words, that a seedling peach tree
which will produce as large and fine a fruit as the
Catharine or Old Mt Zion will be as liable to be win-
ter-killed as those varieties. Indeed we should ex-
pect buds taken from such a seedling and inserted in
a common stock to be more hardy than the parent
tree, just in proportion to the check it should receive
by being dependent on the roots of a less vigorous
kind.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

THE WANDERER.

Weep for the dead! for him in silence sleeping,
O'er whose lone grave the wild winds coldly sweep.
Weep for the dead, yet make but little weeping—
He lies at peace—unbroken is his sleep.
His last fond look of love on thee was resting,
His hand's last feeble pressure met thine own,
It was of thee he made his last request—
Fell on thy ear his last, and lingering tone,
Weep that ye hear his steps no more returning,
That he in darkness and in stillness lies;
Make not for him a long and bitter mourning—
Calm is the slumber that has sealed his eyes.
But weep for him who far away has wandered,
Whose feet tread painfully some distant strand,
Who said and long life's dream has vainly pondered,
Who mourns, deep longing for his native land.

Faint and afar his heavy burden bearing,
No smile, no word, no look from thee can cheer;
Once all his cares were lighter for thy sharing,
Once all his joys, for these, were doubly dear.
Oh, weep for him! there is no consolation;
He liveth, but for thee his life is o'er;
Count the slow years with weary annotations,
The mocking days shall bring him back no more.
Sit by thy hearthstone in the silence grieving,
Take from the past thy sweet yet faded flowers,
For the no trace of hope has spring-time's leaving,
The song is silent in thy pleasant bowers.
From all thy future him thou must sever,
Poor broken heart, in vain must thou deplore!
His feet from that far land shall seek thee never,
He shall return no more—to thee no more.
LOUISVILLE, MAY 16. R. H. E**.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT—May 25.—Indict-
ments.—This morning the Grand Jury returned in-
dictments against the Judge of the County Court
and the Justices of the Peace for the county of Jeffer-
son, for failing to erect and keep in repair a suit-
able building for a Court House in the county of
Jefferson.

City of Louisville, for failing to repair the bridge
at the head of Broadway, across Beargrass creek.

Dennis Francois, tippling house; Solomon Barnes,
disorderly house; Cab Miller, assault on Bastian
Hamling; Andrew Zimmerman, obtaining property
under false pretenses; Louis Beale, for killing Jo-
seph Roth; Charles Richardson, forgery; Richard
Edwards, larceny; George, Jack, William, and
William, slaves, for arson.

Coal Inspectorship.—The case of George F. Mil-
ler vs. the City of Louisville, petitioning for a writ
of prohibition against the Judge of the City Court,
preventing him from imposing fines upon said Miller
for inspecting coal, was very ably and thoroughly
argued by Judge Pirtle for the city, and James
Speed for Miller. Judge Bullock delivered a lucid
opinion, overruling the petition, and deciding very
clearly against the right of Miller to inspect coal.

Col. Andrew Monroe, of the City Council, also ap-
peared in behalf of his city.

Mr. Speed gave notice of his intention of taking
an appeal, and Mr. Miller gave security in \$1,000.

FINE SPECIMENS OF LITHOGRAPHY.—Hart, Ma-
pother, & Co., successors to Robyn & Co., lithogra-
phers, corner of Third and Market streets, have
shown us some very fine specimens of their engraved
checks, bills of exchange, &c. The gentlemen now
conducting this extensive establishment were part-
ners in the late firm, and, under their management,
the business has grown to be one of as much impor-
tance as in any our city. The enterprise and artistic
taste exhibited in all their works convince us that
they are entitled to the support of our citizens. We
recommend merchants and book-keepers requiring
checks on the various banks, bills of exchange, bill
heads, &c., to call and examine their specimens.

Mr. Hart leaves for the East to-day in order to
examine all recent improvements in lithographing,
determined that their establishment, in completeness
and style of work, shall be second to none in the
Union.

INDICTMENT AGAINST THE COUNTY COURT.—Yester-
day the Grand Jury returned a bill indicting the
Judge of the County Court, and the different magis-
trates of the county, for failing to provide suitable
buildings for the use of the courts and officers of the
county.

We trust that this action on the part of the Grand
Jury will have the desired effect. Our present
county building, called by courtesy a court-house,
but which would be more properly called an Egypt-
ian ruin, is a positive disgrace to the city—an eyre-
sore to the community—inconvenient, unhealthy,
besides being in fact unsightly and unbecoming.
The county authorities will now be compelled to
take some steps toward furnishing a proper edifice
for the use of the officials and the transaction of pub-
lic business.

MILITARY MEETING.—We are happy to record
the increased military spirit that is being manifested
in the city. The Louisville Guards is now thorowly
organized, and a new company has just been
formed, composed of more than one hundred of our
very best young men.

There will be a meeting on Thursday night, at
the Lafayette Engine House, of those persons in the
upper wards favorable to a military organization.—
It is very desirable that there should be a full at-
tendance. We have every reason to believe that
our gallant friends in that section of the city will or-
ganize a company that will reflect credit upon the
city of Kentucky.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Monday, May 25.—
Charles Winters, who has become very famous in
the police annals, assaulted a couple of Irishmen on
Sunday, giving them the very blackest eyes and the
most wo-begone countenances. He was required to
give bail in \$200 to answer.

The license question was again presented and the
cases continued.

Ballard Smith & Co., of Cannelton, are erect-
ing a new cotton mill in that village. It will run
800 spindles, and manufacture yarns, candlewick,
and twines.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office at Portland, Delme's Drug Store, on the wharf.
Office at Shippingport, in the Canal Office.
Office at Louisville, Durrut's Clothing Store, corner Fourth
and Water streets.

The river was falling pretty fast yesterday. Last
evening there were 6 feet 2 inches water over the
rocks on the falls.

Capt. Dryden took the Hartford City twice over
the falls yesterday with two flatboats laden with
lumber and iron, and returned with her through the
Indiana chute. Both trips down and back were per-
formed in 3½ hours. This is considered a great feat.

For New Orleans.—The elegant steamer Baltic
will leave for New Orleans this evening. The B.'s
accommodations are unsurpassed. Capt. Meekin is a
kind and careful officer, and Mr. Geo. P. Jouett,
her clerk, is an accomplished gentleman. The Baltic
arrived last evening and we are indebted to her
for the latest dates.

For St. Louis.—The High-Flyer is the packet for
St. Louis to-day. She is a fine boat and one of the
most popular on the river. Capt. Wright and Mr.
Halliday make it their particular business to render
all around them comfortable and pleasant.

For Henderson.—The Statesman leaves the city
wharf punctually at 3 o'clock to-day.

The Jacob Strader is the mailboat for Cincinnati
to-day and the Emma Dean is the Carrollton packet.
The clerk of the latter has our thanks for a copy of
the manifest.

The Empress, Capt. Sturgeon, left New Orleans
last evening for this port. She will leave this port
next Tuesday.

The steamer Prairie City went over the falls yes-
terday without a pilot. She swung around and went
down broadside a part of the way, but got over safe-
ly. Rather a dangerous experiment.

VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

The Vicksburg Times says the track-laying on this
road is going forward in good style. The iron on
hand will reach the sixteenth mile, and more is im-
mediately expected, sufficient to continue to Rich-
mond, twenty miles. The contractors are laying
nearly one mile a week. If the company can secure
iron for twenty miles more, it can be laid down by
the 1st of October next, in full time to bring out the
growing crop from the Bayou Macon.

THE CITY INDICTED.—It will be seen by refer-
ence to our report of the Circuit Court proceedings
that the Grand Jury has returned a true bill against
the city for failing to keep the Broadway bridge in
repair. We understand that the City Council, six
months ago, authorized the Mayor to contract for re-
building this important structure. It should be at-
tended to immediately.

MOSQUITOES.—Summer may now be considered a
fixed fact in this latitude. Last evening we had
the first installment of those interesting nocturnal
serenaders—the buzzing, biting, stinging mosqui-
toes. We do not recollect ever having previously
noticed their advent at so early a period in the
season.

FIRE.—An empty frame stable, between Market
and Jefferson and Jackson and Preston streets, was
burned down about 12 o'clock last night. The fire
communicated to an old frame cottage, which was
pulled down by the hook and ladder company to
save the adjoining building.

The Insane Asylum at Indianapolis having
been closed, the patients have been returned to the
various counties. There are now three confined in
the New Albany jail, which is described as worse
than the Black Hole of Calcutta.

The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon at 4
o'clock originated in the partial burning of the stable
of Mr. Smith, on Third street, between Chestnut
and Broadway.

A German named John Miller was arrested
yesterday for stealing lumber from Capt. Knapp.—
Two men were also arrested for passing counterfeit
money.

The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided
adverse to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company
in the matter of the State loan of \$400,000. The
State has foreclosed the mortgage on the road.

The fire Saturday afternoon destroyed three
frame houses on Walnut street, near Twelfth, the
property of Samuel Casseday.

LATER FROM FLORIDA.—Skirmishes with the In- dians.

—From the Tampa Peninsular of the 9th inst.,
we extract the following particulars of recent skir-
mishes with the Indians in southern Florida:

Two detachments, numbering in all about twenty
men, from companies B and E, 5th Infantry, under
command of a non-commissioned officer, were left
in charge of boats, stores, etc., at Palm Grove,
while the main body of the troops that had been op-
erating in that quarter were withdrawn.

The nearest point from which water could be ob-
tained being about three-quarters of a mile, the men
were compelled to convey it in barrels. It had been
customary for four men to carry the barrel, while
six others accompanied them as a guard.

On the 22d ult., while approaching the well, they
were cut off from the camp and fired on by a consid-
erable number of Indians. Privates Siler, company
B, and Springer, of company E, were killed; pri-
vates Hauer, company E, severely, and Wolf, com-
pany B, slightly wounded. Three of the remainder
threw away their arms, while the rest made a good
retreat. The camp was then fortified by a breast-
work constructed of barrels. While this work was
going on, the Indians showed themselves, and dared
the soldiers to a fair fight. The soldiers went out,
and the Indians retired to a hammock. The savages
were led by a negro, who was dressed in the full
costume of a chief; he and several others could
speak very good English, and were not very
choice in the epithets they applied to the whites.

Sixteen Indians were counted, and from the signs,
it was supposed there were as many more. They
whooped around the camp during the entire night,
and retired on the morning of the 24th, on discover-
ing the approach of Lieut. Hill with a detachment.

The bodies of Siler and Springer were found and
buried by Lieut. Hill. They were scalped, whipped,
and indecently mutilated.

In accordance with his instructions, Lieut. H. re-
moved the boats and stores, and delivered them to
the Quartermaster at Pavilion Key.

On the 1st inst., Lieut. Johnson, with six men,
met and attacked about 25 Indians. After sustain-
ing the loss of one man, he withdrew.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., by Rev. J. L. Smith, Mr. SAMUEL PE-
TERS, of Washington county, to Miss MILDRED A. AM-
SOLD, of Woodford co.

OLD SAM IN THE FIELD.—The Huntsville (Tex- as) Recorder says:

To-day Gen. Houston came to town and declared
himself a candidate for Governor.

His enemies had declared if he ran, the issue would
be "Houston and anti-Houston," and upon that issue
he appeals to the people. He says that he is not a
candidate of a party, and if elected he intends to be
a Governor of the whole people—that he has been,
and ever will be, a Jackson Democrat. His object
will be to advance and promote the interest of the
State and people, as of old.

WHICH ARE THE BEST ROSES?—By Robert Bunt,
Phil.—The above question is frequently proposed,
and is much more concise than any reply that can
be given. We would say that there are none su-
perbly beautiful, if they are not abundantly sup-
plied with free soil, well incorporated with rich ma-
terial, such as decayed leaves, old decayed manure
from the piggery or barnyard; or where there is a
deficiency of these, rich water, twice a week, must
be applied. "What is rich water?" There arises
another question. If you will not consider me too
tedious, I will give you in detail how it is manufac-
tured. I have a half cask, containing about 30 gallons
of water, into which I put 6 lbs. of guano, half a
bushel of horse droppings, or a peck of chicken
manure; either of these, just as convenience sug-
gests. I allow the portion selected to remain in the
tub 24 hours, when it is stirred up, and from which
I give my select plants a copious watering twice a
week from May until the middle of June. The soil
round the plants must be frequently stirred, and
kept clean, and properly cared for, neatly tied up,
and, when in bloom, shaded from sunshine. Such
is the treatment bestowed on the finer and rarer
sorts.

We are confident that there are 700 varieties cul-
tivated in the United States, and we are also con-
fident that 100 would embrace every color among
them, placing entirely in the shade many of the so
called new sorts. Permit me to hand you for pub-
lication a few from each section of the perpetual or
semi-perpetual blooming varieties.

Remontant, or Hybrid Perpetua Roses.—Auguste
Mie; a fine, glossy pink; a new and exquisite rose,
of perfect form.

Baron Prevost; bright rose, large size; strong
growth.

Baron Halley; reddish purple, very perfect; globe
shape.

Geant des Batailles; brilliant scarlet crimson, an
abundant bloomer; all qualities good.

Jules Morgottin; bright crimson, a companion to
the former; a new and magnificent rose.

Lion of combat; crimson purple, large, compact
form; very fragrant.

Louis Pezonny; bright pink; finer than La Reine.
Marquis Bonella; the most abundant bloomer; of
a light bluish color.

Madam Fremoin; bright carmine; fine form.

Madam Rivers; pale silver blush; very perfect
cup shape.

Queen Victoria; very large, bluish white, tinted
with pink; a magnificent flower.

Pius the 9th; deep purple crimson; a strong grow-
er, and profuse bloomer.

Wm. Griffiths; rose lilac, very large, cup form,
quite distinct, a noble flower.

Tea Scented Roses.—Adam; flesh color, very large,
cup form.

Devoniensis; lemon white, tinted with pink, very
fragrant, and often called the Magnolia Rose.

Gloire de Dijon; very large, buff color, quite new,
sent out as a fine yellow, because every person
wants a yellow monthly rose.

Goubault; bright rose, tinted with blush, very
fine.

Julie Mansais; lemon white, with yellow center.

Laurette; salmon, tinted with rose, large and fine,
quite new.

Madam Bravery; pure white, a good grower and
fine bloomer.

Safrano; buds, before being fully opened, are of
the most beautiful apricot color, very desirable.

Souvenir d'n Amie; rosy pink, very large, hand-
some form, and one of the grandest of roses.

Vicomtesse de Cazes; yellow, with salmon center,
a very delicate grower.

Willermoz; creamy with salmon center, a new
and beautiful rose.

Noisette Rose.—Annie Vibert; pure white, a very
delicate grower.

Cloth of Gold; pale straw color, with yellow cen-
ter, a noble rose, of exquisite odor, and strong
growth.

Kellenberg; red, changing, in the autumn, to
bright crimson, very profuse.

Isabella Gray; bright yellow, very highly scented,
a new rose, from the "sunny south."

Jaune des prez; yellow and buff, tinted with rose,
of spicy fragrance and free growth.

Lamarque; lemon white, very large and splendid.

Ophir; salmon and orange, a vigorous grower,
with fine, dark, green, glossy foliage.

Octavie; bright red, a rare variety.

Philiart; peach blossom color, small flower, in
large clusters, a strong and hardy rose.

Triumph de la duchesse; pale rose, blooming in
large clusters, very profuse.

Benget, or Daily Rose.—Arch Duc Charles; large;
rose changing to crimson.

Agrippina; perfect globular shape; brilliant crim-
son.

Cels; bluish, pink center; a very profuse bloomer.

Jacques Plantier; shaded rosy crimson.

Lady Warrander; pure white.

Louis Philippe; globular; crimson with paler cen-
ter.

Lucullus; vivid dark crimson.

Madame Breon; bright, waxy rose, large and fine;
a very strong grower.

President d'Obseques; cherry-red; fine form; very
profuse.

Bourbon Roses.—Acadiale; the only rose that is
nearly white amongst the Bourbons.

Apolline; pink; surpasses the Hermosa in form
and clearness of color.

Bouquet de Flore; bright rosy carmine; a very
strong grower.

Henry Clay; bright carmine; very large flower,
though not a perfect form.

Louise Odier; bright rose, beautiful cup shape.

Queen; fawn color; a profuse bloomer, but not a
very free grower.

Sir Jos. Paxton; very bright rose; strong growth;
as yet very rare.

Souvenir d'Anseleme; bright red; a strong grower.

Souvenir d'Malmaison; pale blush, the largest
and finest of this group.

Vorace; deep purple crimson.—Horticulturist.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Martha O. Devliny and others, plaintiffs, vs. the Union
Mutual Life Insurance Company, defendants.

This cause was decided on Friday last by the Circuit
Court of the United States, sitting at Frankfort. It was
an action to recover \$5,000, the risk taken by the company on
the life of the late Hamilton Devliny. The company de-
fended on the ground that various representations made by
said Devliny touching his health, at and prior to the date
of the policy, were untrue.

The trial of the case occupied two days, but the Judge
gave a verdict for plaintiffs for \$5,333, the debt with inter-
est.

The case was very ably contested by Charles Ripley and
Capt. Lovell Rousseau for plaintiffs, and Wm. Atwood,
Esq., for defendants.

By properly checking the growth of a plant, you
can increase the vigor of the leaves and the size of
the fruit. With this view, gardeners pinch off cer-
tain sprouts in beans, melons, cucumber vines, and
similar vegetables. The entire art of pruning, so
far as it has any real value or importance, is based
on this principle.

DIED.

On the 23d inst. in Crab Orchard, Lincoln co., Ky., Mrs.
NANCY B. McKINNEY, consort of Charles R. White,
of this city. She was born in Madison co., Va., March 22,
1823.

Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1857.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT—Criminal Term.
May 26.—This morning the Grand Jury closed its protracted labors by returning indictments for murder against the following persons: Edward Randolph, Wm. Joyce, Lawrence Prince, Henry Jones, P. W. Bibb, Richard Elston, Jeremiah Morris, Nicholas Beman, Joseph Levi, Wm. Garlin, Robert Roberts, Trip Estis, J. F. Bell, and John Litzzy. Edward Randolph is charged with producing the death of Bill, the slave of David Pendleton, by hanging; the remainder are indicted as accessories to the murder.

The following report was presented to the Court by Henry Dent, Esq., foreman on the part of the Grand Jury:

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Grand Jury Room, May 26, 1857.

To the Hon. Wm. F. Bullock:

SIR.—In closing our investigations it has appeared not inappropriate to the members of this grand jury that we present for the consideration of this Hon. Court and the public a statement, which, though not intended to be a report of our proceedings, will furnish an indication of the impressions made upon our minds, through these investigations, in reference to those crimes and misdemeanors which it has been our duty to inquire into.

It has been remarked by some of the oldest members of our body that never before had it fallen to their lot to examine into and determine upon a longer and darker catalogue of crimes against the majesty of law and the peace of society. Murders, some of them seemingly objectless and unprovoked—affairs resulting in death, arson, robberies, swindling, and other crimes and misdemeanors, ending in riot and bloodshed, make up the fearful list, which, day by day, it has been our painful duty to investigate.

Each good citizen will doubtless ask himself—Whence this unprecedented increase of crime, and where the remedy? It is not for us to answer these questions. They demand, and imperatively demand, a solution from the aggregate wisdom and intelligence of the whole body of the people. It is much to be regretted that our labors have resulted so meagerly of tangible evidence in reference to the identification of those persons engaged in the mob of Thursday, the 14th May. More than a week has been occupied by us in the patient investigation of the circumstances attending this deplorable outbreak of popular fury and violence. We have, it is true, been enabled to inculcate several persons with a degree of certitude satisfactory to ourselves, who were prominently active in defying the authority of law. Still, where so many were engaged, it has appeared to us in the highest degree singular that so few should have been identified as participants in an open and flagrant violation of legal requirements. It has been proven before us, beyond peradventure of doubt, that the party whom all would suppose to have been most deeply interested in restoring the fearful injuries he had sustained, and which, it is to be presumed, he honestly thought had been inflicted by the incarcerated negroes, did, before midnight of the evening of the outbreak, prepare to return to his home in the county, apparently yielding obedience to the majesty of the law. But, unfortunately, he was not permitted to carry out his design. He was soon surrounded by a refractory set of men, urging him to lead them on to attack the jail. The language of these men, as reported to us, was calculated to blind young Joyce to the perception of the obedience due by him to the law of the land. They appealed against his following what they termed a cowardly and pusillanimous course. The injuries which he had sustained were dwelt upon with an evident purpose to exasperate him beyond reason, and it is scarcely to be wondered at that the object they had in view was finally accomplished. While, therefore, there may naturally exist in the public mind a disposition to overlook in some measure the excesses of Mr. Joyce, considering the circumstances by which he was surrounded, there can be no palliation of the guilt of those who urged him to the retaliation of his supposed wrongs, and who assisted him in the perpetration of the unreasonable acts which have brought him and them under the surveillance of the legal tribunals.

We cannot refrain from expressing our opinion that the energy of those officials, whose duty it is to preserve the public peace, was not exerted in the incipency of the outbreak with that degree of promptness and foresight which should characterize the conservators of public order, and which the occasion not less than our unfortunate experience of similar manifestations within the past three years imperatively required.

We would not be understood as implying against these officials any willful dereliction of duty, but simply that they exhibited a want of concert of action, and of forethought in not preparing for an emergency, when ample time was given them for such preparation.

From the mass of information before us, coming from a large number of witnesses, we cannot but conclude that a proper officer, at any time between six and half after seven o'clock of the evening of the outbreak, could, by the simple force of authority, have secured the services of a sufficient body of reliable citizens to protect the jail and the prisoners therein contained.

It has been said that this mob was principally composed of persons who are not citizens of Louisville. Our investigations lead us to believe that, though several of the prominent leaders of the outbreak were undoubtedly residents of the country, the vast majority of those composing the body of the rioters were turbulent youths from our own midst. This fact leads us to the consideration of that unfortunate element of our population, from whose mad actions, as we have suffered in the past, we should particularly guard in the future. This grand jury, composed, as it is, of individuals having different shades of political opinion, do unanimously deprecate any public action which shall tend to lay the onus of past disturbances at the door of one political organization or another. We speak but as citizens of a Commonwealth in which most of us were born and reared, and as having at heart the true interests and, above all, the good name of Louisville. We feel that a unity of sentiment and of action, amongst the influential, the upright, and the law-abiding portion of our people, is indispensable in order to remedy the evils under which we have suffered, and are suffering so much. In this view of the case, we conceive that there can be but one mind amongst all with whom there remains a love for peace, a respect for law, and a regard for the paramount interests of society. It is incumbent on us to retrieve the character of our city. It is incumbent on us to show to our fellow-countrymen that the supremacy of law and order amongst us can and will in future be maintained. It is incumbent on us to indicate clearly and distinctly to the turbulent and riotous class, whose lawless acts have brought upon us an almost crushing weight of disgrace, that they are amenable to the law, and that for its infringement they shall be made to feel the full measure of its retributive justice. It may, by some, be considered as beyond our province to proffer advice, or to address words of caution to those having in charge the police regulations of the city. Nevertheless, we cannot conclude this document without respectfully but urgently demanding of these gentlemen, in the name of that public whose servants they are, an exhibition of zeal and energy on their part in behalf of law and order, commensurate with the reckless disregard of all patriotic feeling and all duty with which the vicious and the turbulent would trample them under foot. When indications of an outbreak are at all apparent, let them at once prepare for the emergency, and if such a course appears to them necessary, or even prudent, let them call upon their fellow-citizens without delay, for such aid as may be requisite to preserve the peace. No good citizen will refuse his aid; and we are not amongst those who have any doubt of the general patriotic sentiment and respect for law existing in the minds of the great body of the people.

Policemen, of necessity, no less than soldiers in active service, are surrounded by danger as an element. They should be aware, on assuming the duty imposed by the office, of all its obligations and requirements. Holding, as we do, that they occupy positions analogous to that of a sentinel on the outpost of a beleaguered camp, having under their

guardian-ship the lives and property and even the good name of the corporation, we do not hesitate to say, that no danger should deter them from endeavoring, first, to uphold the authority with which they are clothed for the benefit of the public, and, in the second place, if forced to yield, in prosecuting an unwearied search after the perpetrators of the outrages, together with their aiders and abettors.

God forbid that we should recommend the adoption of measures of extreme severity towards that misguided portion of the population, which to a great degree in all cases make up the materials of the mob, where there is a reasonable probability that its dangerous elements can be dispersed through means of a milder nature. We are thoroughly convinced, however, that, when persuasion and menace are found to be ineffectual, a resort to summary measures is absolutely indispensable, in order to preserve the very existence of the social fabric.

Our institutions are of such a nature as to require at the hands of each citizen, not only an exact compliance with the letter and the spirit of the law, but also a hearty co-operation on his part with the officers who are charged with the duty of carrying out its mandates and decisions. If laws are badly administered, the remedy is not to be found in traitorously usurping to ourselves the right to correct what we may conceive to be the errors of those who are appointed, under the constitution, to be the dispensers of justice. Anarchy would speedily follow upon such a course of action, as would the conflagration the application of the incendiary's torch.

Resolved, That the Foreman be requested to present this report to the Honorable Judges of the Circuit Court as containing the sentiments of this Grand Jury in relation to their late investigations.

HENRY DENT, B. J. WEBB, WM. MIX, SR., JOHN T. BATES, A. S. WALLACE, COLEMAN DANIEL, ROBERT MERRILL, JOHN T. MOORE, E. N. TALBOT, GEORGE W. MACK, A. H. RYAN, J. A. BARNETT, W. B. REYNOLDS, Louisville, May 26, 1857.

RIVAL TO THE MAMMOTH CAVE.—The following description of a large cave in Marietta county, Mo., has been communicated to the Jefferson Inquirer by M. Meyer Friede, who explored it on the 14th inst. It is known as the *Big Saltpetre Cave*:

The cave is in Marietta county, one and three quarters of a mile from the Gasconade river, on a creek called Cave Spring Creek, in township 38, section 21, range 9, west. He went in the cave, guided by Mr. R. H. Prewett, a young man about 25 years old, who was born and raised about a quarter of a mile from the place.

In front of the entrance was a small stone house, which the old settlers thought was built by the Indians, but is now in ruins.

The entrance goes straight in the rock on a level with the surrounding surface rock, is about 100 feet wide and in the center, about 25 feet high, arched. Messrs. Friede and Prewett entered the cave for near 400 feet, where it narrows to about 25 feet wide by 15 feet high. The appearance of the interior of an ante chamber, from there they passed into a large chamber about 100 feet in height, where three galleries branch off—they then passed into the left gallery, which ascends near 20 feet on a bed of saltpetre. This gallery is called the dry gallery, and is about 500 feet in length; the height varies from 100 to about 30. The ceiling and sides are composed of solid rock. Near the end is a large round chamber, which Mr. Prewett calls the ball room, and that gentleman states that his father had given balls in the chamber frequently; the last was in the winter 1855, at which time there were about 18 or 20 persons there. They went in the morning and stopped all day, and arrived at home in the evening, cooking and eating their meals in their subterranean saloon, and had a merry time of it.

After exploring this chamber they retraced their steps and passed into the right branch (or fork) of the cave, where they ascended a rise of about 12 feet and entered another gallery, the end of which was not known; they, however, explored about three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Prewett states that he has been in this gallery over 20 miles and did not get to the end of it. In this gallery the dropping of the water has formed stalactites of the most beautiful conceptions; statues of men and animals, and large columns, supporting the most beautiful arches, form the ceiling, which from fifty to one hundred feet high, which forms several chambers of various sizes. The ceiling is decorated with different groups of spar, forming a variety of figures which represent the inside of a cathedral. The size of some of these chambers is about 40 feet wide by over 100 feet high, and look like rooms in some feudal castle.

They were afraid that their lights would give out, and, therefore, retraced their steps to the main chamber, from which they ascended the middle gallery, where a large stream of clear water issues from the interior of the cave, and has a fall of about six feet, and falls in several round marble basins. The water has a pleasant taste. The water flows all the year round, without variation, in sufficient volume to drive a mill.

They ascended these galleries and found themselves in several beautiful chambers leading from one to the other, in which, however, they did not penetrate to more than 600 feet.

There is a strong draft of air setting in from the entrance, inside of the cave the atmosphere was mild. The chambers are all of unusual height and extent.

They went in at one o'clock and emerged from the cave at half past three. Take it all in all, it is a most wonderful place, and the nitre will undoubtedly prove valuable, if found of sufficient purity to warrant its manufacture, for commerce. We commend this hole in the ground to those persons who have had their nerves unstrung by apprehensions of the comet.

ESTHETICS OF DRESS.—We have plenty of flippant denunciations of fine clothes, and an abundance of grave animadversions on the sin and folly of extravagance in apparel, but scarcely an essay can be found touching the aesthetics and morale of dress, as constituting a study worthy to be ranked among the fine arts, not less than architecture, music, or sculpture. It was an observation of Lavater that persons habitually attentive to dress display the same regularity in their domestic affairs. "Young women," says he, "who neglect their toilette, and manifest little concern about their apparel, indicate in this very particular a disregard of order; a mind but little adapted to the details of housekeeping; a deficiency of taste and of the qualities that inspire love. The girl of eighteen who desires not to please will be a slut and a shrew at twenty-five." It is a great mistake in women to suppose that they may safely throw off all care about dress with their celibacy, as if husbands had less taste than suitors; or as if wives had less need than mistresses of the advantage of elegant and tasteful apparel. An old writer says, with a hearty emphasis, "It is one of the moral duties of every married woman always to appear well dressed in the presence of her husband." To effect this, however, expensive attire is by no means essential.

The simplest robe may evince the wearer's taste as truly as the most costly gown of more antique attire. But how rare a quality is good taste! In the mere matter of propriety and harmony of colors, there is room for a treatise that has yet to be written by some one thoroughly proficient in the aesthetics of dress. Even the simpler laws, though generally understood are constantly neglected. Some of these canons as laid down in an English poem of the last century are well quoting, as well for the good sense of the dogmas as for the quaintness of the verses. To brunettes he recommends high colors, rose, orange, or even scarlet, thus:

"The lass whose skin is like the hazel brown,
With brighter colors should o'ercome her own."

To rosy checked girls, he permits blue and the color of the sea:

"Let the fair nymph in whose plump cheek is seen
A rosy blush be clad in cheerful green."

Cautioning pale women against vernal hues, he continues:

"Ladies grown pale with sickness or despair,
The sabb's mournful dye should choose to wear;
So the pale moon still shines with purest light
Clad in the dusky mantle of the night."

On Saturday, May 16th, Mr. George W. Hewes, of Boston, was drowned in Moussem river, Spring Vale, at the age of twenty-six years. While out upon the water with a friend, the boat filled, and, as he was unable to swim, he perished.

THE MUNICIPAL REVOLUTION IN NEW YORK.—The New York Times of Saturday gives the following account of the revolutionary and disorganizing state of affairs in that city. It says:

The troubles of our police rulers are as thick as ever. Mr. Matzell was not called upon yesterday by Mr. Carpenter to surrender his office and the appointment thereof to the new police commissioners, but he will be requested to do so to-day. The new commissioners tried Messrs. Horrigan, Files, and Evans, of the Fifth ward police, for insubordination. None of them appeared, and all will to-day be dismissed. The old commissioners met yesterday also, and peremptorily dismissed Captain Squires, of the Eleventh ward, appointing Lieut. Croft in his place. They made also some other appointments, promotions, and dismissals deemed requisite by the peculiar state of affairs. Ex-Capt. Maynard, of the Nineteenth ward, tendered yesterday to the new commissioners the voluntary assistance of from 150 to 200 men, until such time as the present litigation concerning their powers should be finally settled.

Tenders of buildings in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards, free of charge, were offered them on the other hand the First Division of the New York Citizen Volunteers, some fifty officers, resolved to form themselves into a military organization to resist the enforcement of the offensive laws and to sustain Mayor Wood. The resolutions passed at the meeting of the Second Division on the evening previous were fully indorsed. Matters were quiet in Brooklyn. But our corporation counselor, Busted, in the Supreme Court, special term, before Judge Birdseye, moved for a modification of the injunction granted at the instance of Richard S. Roberts, some time ago, restraining the corporation from placing \$10,000 at the disposal of Mayor Wood, to enable him to resist the laws recently passed by the Legislature affecting the city and county of New York, as that the common council may exercise the proper power of a legislative body. The decision was reserved.

It has been announced in some of the papers with a good deal of flourish that some of the military companies of the city had declared their intention to stand by Mayor Wood in his resistance to the laws of the State. The rumor is a calumny upon these spirited and patriotic organizations. It grows out of the fact that a portion of the members of a target company, called the Citizens' Corps, not recognized by the authorities, and forming no part of the military force of the State, had passed resolutions of this character. The regular military companies of the city are under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, the Governor of the State, and will sustain the law, if necessary heretofore, as they have done heretofore, against all who may attempt to nullify or overthrow it.

At a meeting of the Louisville Guards, held on Monday evening, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cheerfully concur with those of our fellow-citizens who are making efforts to increase the military force of this city, and that we will, so far as in our power, assist them in so doing.

Resolved, That we will use our best exertions to fill up the ranks of the Guards with good and efficient men.

Resolved, That each member of the company be requested to uniform and report himself for service without delay.

Resolved, That the Captain be authorized to offer the services of the company to the Mayor, and that we will hold ourselves in readiness to obey the summons of that officer to duty whenever the public peace shall require it.

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to wait upon the City Council to solicit contributions for the liquidation of the indebtedness of the Company and to aid in its effective organization.

JOSEPH B. WATKINS,
J. H. MONTGOMERY,
THOS. C. WATTS,
T. MEAD, Committee.

EXPEDITION FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AID GEN. WALKER—THE UTAH TERRITORIALSHIP—GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1857. Private advices were received here from California, by the last steamer, stating that the clipper ship Ocean Bird had sailed from San Francisco for San Juan del Sr., with 293 men, well officered, equipped, and provisioned, to aid Gen. Walker. Considerable excitement prevailed in San Francisco, and the Californians were determined to take forcible possession of the Nicaragua route, to insure the safe travel and the transit of its treasure.

Whether Walker is "wiped out" or not, they are determined that the Costa Ricans shall not hold possession of the right of way to their exclusion. I am informed that a similar movement is being made in our Southern States, and that a demonstration will also be made in New York. In a short period we may look consequently for important developments.

General Herran, the Minister from New Grenada, a very distinguished and gallant officer, and who was a friend and companion of the celebrated Bolivar, expresses his opinion that our difficulties with his government will be amicably adjusted, and that no rupture will take place.

No appointment has yet been made of a Governor to Utah. Major Benjamin McCulloch, who is expected to arrive here soon, may yet be prevailed on to accept. If he does not, it is proposed to give Gen. Harney both civil and military power to act as Governor until law and order is established in Utah.

An interesting case to gentlemen seeking foreign appointments came up in the court of claims this morning. Mr. Ferdinand Cox, who was secretary of legation at Rio de Janeiro under Minister Schenck during the administration of Gen. Taylor, sues the Government for additional compensation for acting as charge d'affaires during the absence of Mr. Schenck. The learned Solicitor opposed the claim on the ground that the act of Congress made no provision for any such case. But it is clear that Mr. Cox is entitled to extra pay, and, if I remember right, Mr. Schenck received from last Congress an appropriation for extra services in making a treaty during this very absence, and there is no reason why his secretary of legation should not also receive it.

BATHING.—Once a week is often enough for a decent white man to wash himself all over; and whether in summer or winter that ought to be done with soap, warm water, and a hog's hair brush, in a room showing at least seventy degrees Fahrenheit. Baths should be taken early in the morning, for it is then that the system possesses the power of reaction in the highest degree. Any kind of bath is dangerous soon after a meal or soon after fatiguing exercise. No man or woman should take a bath at the close of the day unless by the advice of a family physician. Many a man in attempting to cheat his doctor out of a fee has cheated himself out of his life; aye it is done every day.

The best, safest, cheapest, and more universally accessible mode of keeping the surface of the body clean, besides the once a week washing with soap, warm water, and hog's hair brush, is as follows: As soon as you get out of bed in the morning, wash your face, hands, neck, and breast; then, in the same basin of water, put your feet at once for about a minute, rubbing them briskly all the time; then, with the towel, which has been dampened by wiping the face, feet, &c., wipe the whole body well, face and hand, mouth shut, breast projecting. Let the whole thing be done within five minutes.

At night when you go to bed, and whenever you get out of bed during the night, or when you find yourself wakeful or restless, spend from two to five minutes in rubbing your whole body with your hands as far as you can reach in every direction. This has a tendency to preserve that softness and mobility of skin which too frequent washings of the skin will always destroy.

That precautions are necessary in connection with the bath is impressively signified in the death of an American lady of refinement and position lately after taking a bath soon after dinner; of Surgeon Hums while alone in a warm bath; and of an eminent New Yorker under similar circumstances, all within a year.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Three Degrees of Character.—An excellent turn was made a few days since at the dinner table by Judge How of Massachusetts, altogether too good to be lost. A gentleman remarked that—, who used to be given to sharp practice, was getting more circumspect! "Yes," replied How, "he has reached the superlative of life—he began by seeking to get on, then he sought honor, and now he is trying to get honest."—*Detroit Ad.*

"WOODLAND CREA"—A Pomade for Beautifying the Hair.—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's Hair to curl in the most natural manner. It resists dandruff, always giving the Hair the appearance of being fresh shampooed. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & CO., Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For sale by all Druggists. J. S. MORRIS & SON, Agents. a22 j&b cod&wiewjow

TO CONSUMPTIVE INVALIDS.

DR. FLOWER.
GRADUATE of the City University of New York, associate of the late Professor and Lecturer to the Hunterian Institute, and Hospital Physician, London, England, has taken rooms on Fifth street, five doors from the Kentucky School of Medicine between Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky., where he may be consulted daily for Consumption, Asthma, Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, and Pulmonary Irritation, also for Dyspepsia and other ailments, and other affections connected with or predisposing to Consumption, till June 20th, 1857. Dr. FLOWER wishes it distinctly understood, that, although he considers Consumption a curable disease, and treats it as such, he does not pretend to cure those who have neither lungs nor constitution left. He would also add that he does not pretend to cure those who apply to him in a state of extreme weakness, and who are unable to learn the truth, a curative treatment will of course only be undertaken in cases where there seems some chance of remedy. Where there is no chance, he will be more than merely palliative. The treatment employed is the breathing of Medicated Vapors into the Lungs, thus producing an action on the diseased tissue, combined with constitutional treatment, and no need apply who are unwilling to learn the truth, a curative treatment will of course only be undertaken in cases where there seems some chance of remedy. Where there is no chance, he will be more than merely palliative. The treatment employed is the breathing of Medicated Vapors into the Lungs, thus producing an action on the diseased tissue, combined with constitutional treatment, and no need apply who are unwilling to learn the truth, a curative treatment will of course only be undertaken in cases where there seems some chance of remedy. Where there is no chance, he will be more than merely palliative. 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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,
AND
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,
Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

LADIES' DRESS AND BONNET TRUNKS.
A large variety and some new styles at
C. PROAL'S
Saddlery Warehouses,
61 Third st., between Main and Market.
Jan 20 & 21

REMOVAL.
JNO. M. BRADSTREET & SON'S
Improved Mercantile and Law Agency
OFFICE
HAS been removed from Court Place to 452 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, north side.
a25 j&b

JOHN H. HOWE,
SIGN, HOUSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR
of all kinds of Wood and Marble. Mixed Paints,
Glass, Putty, &c., for sale.
Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times
of payment.
No. 213 Green street, first door east of Fourth,
Louisville, Ky.
f28 j&b

BANKING HOUSE OF HUTCHINGS & CO.,
Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.
We are receiving as one per cent. Tennessee currency the
following Free State Banks:
BANK OF NASHVILLE, do;
BANK OF THE UNION, do;
CITY BANK, do;
BANK OF COMMERCE, do;
BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, do;
NORTH BANK TENN., do;
HUTCHINGS & CO.
413 b&f

THE GREATEST VARIETY AT THE LOWEST RATES.

JULIUS WINTER & CO.,
Corner of Third and Market sts.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HAVE on hand, for the Spring and Summer trade, the
largest and best assortment of
CLOTHING,
adapted to Men's and Boy's wear, ever manufactured in
the City of Louisville.
Coats, Pants, Vests, and a large assortment of Furnishing
Goods always on hand.
A full assortment of PIECE GOODS manufactured by
order into garments in the best and most workmanlike
manner at shortest notice.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
a10 j&b
JULIUS WINTER & CO.

VOGT & KLINK,
MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and
Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,
and fine jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.
72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,
Kentucky.
Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-
tions of jewelry, and done with dispatch.
N. B.—Watches and jewelry repaired in a very superior
manner.
a17 wj&b

REMOVAL.
We have removed our FINISHING and
PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of
Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's corner.
a24 b&j
Jan 14 w4
PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Having increased our facilities, we are
now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve
Pianos per week. We would respectfully
refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have re-
ceived the HIGHEST AWARDS when placed in competition
with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.
Finishing and Piano Ware-rooms corner of Main and
Sixth streets.
a24 b&j
Jan 14 w4
PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

Elegant Jewelry.
CORAL GOODS, of the richest variety;
CAMERES;
GARNET AND PEARL;
DIAMOND AND OTHER JEWELRY, of every variety;
All of which will be sold at low prices as any house in
the city.
We would say to all who are in search of Fashionable
Jewelry that we have under the best selection, and it
will repay any one to call and examine.
m16 j&b
JOHN KITT'S & CO., Main st.

THALBERG'S GRAND PIANOS.
The two Grand Piano
Pianos furnished expressly
for Thalberg's use in this
city, and used by him at his
recent concert, are now on exhibition at our warehouse,
and for sale at the Boston factory price. The special at-
tention of those wishing a first class Piano is invited to
these magnificent instruments. **TRIPP & CRAGG,**
452 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.
Sole agents for Chickering & Son's Grand and Square
Pianos.
m16 j&b

CHILDREN'S SHOES. We have a very
large assortment of the most approved
styles and patterns just received at
m13 j&b
OWEN & WOOD'S.

LADIES' FINE PHILADELPHIA
Ladies Gaiters with heels received at
m13 j&b
OWEN & WOOD'S.

MISSES' LASTING GAITERS and KID
Boots with heels received at
m13 j&b
OWEN & WOOD'S.

THE BEST ORDER OF FINE
Staple and Fancy
DRY GOODS,
CARPETS,
Including
ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS,
3-PLY, AND ALL OTHER GRADES,
With a full Stock of
CURTAIN GOODS
AND TRIMMINGS.
The largest and best assortment to be found, which we
offer cheap and at ONE PRICE ONLY.
m11 j&b
C. DUVALL & CO., Main street.

Standard Medical Books.
PERRIN'S Obstetrics and Diseases of Women;
Perrin's Medical Jurisprudence;
Griffith's Formulae;
Maclean's Surgical Anatomy;
Wilson on the Skin;
Churchill on Females;
Do on Midwifery;
Do on Infants;
Carpenter's Principles of Physiology;
Do Elements of do;
Taylor's Jurisprudence;
Watson's Practice;
Lawrence on the Eye;
Panco's Surgery;
Dunlop's Physiology;
Do Dictionary;
Do Practice of Medicine;
New Remedies;
Do the late Text Books in Medical and Surgical Sci-
ence, for sale by
m11 j&b
C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

MARTIN & HALL & SON'S GUITARS. Our stock
of the above is again complete. All styles and sizes
at the reduced price, wholesale or retail.
D. P. FAULDS & CO.,
529 Main street, opposite Bank of Ky.
a25 j&b

FINE VIOLINS.—We are in receipt of a beautiful as-
sortment of fine Italian and French Violins for sale
wholesale or retail.
D. P. FAULDS & CO.,
m9 j&b 529 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

NEW GOODS.
MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth street, have opened
a fresh lot of the following fashionable goods which
they offer at low prices.
ELEGANT MANTLES.
A second invoice of choice Mantles, of the real Chan-
tilly and French Laces, some of which are truly super,
and at such prices as will defy competition.

PARASOLS AND FANS.
A second invoice just received, and among them the
"Hon Ton" of Philadelphia, a beautiful and graceful style
of Parasols. Call and see.

MOURNING GOODS.
Crape Vails, Gloves, Mantles, Scarfs, DeLaines, Bereres,
Cantons, Collars and Sleeves, in fact everything that can
be needed for a full dress.

BRASS HOOPS
of the various lengths, superior to the whalebones, and
much more in demand.

SERVANTS' GOODS.
Osnaburgs, Cottonades, heavy Drills, Linens, plaid Cot-
tons, Calicos, and brown Cottons, and at the lowest pos-
sible figures.

KID GLOVES AND MITTS.
We only keep the best brands of Kid Gloves, and ladies
cannot fail being suited in our. We have an assortment
of long and short Mitts unsurpassed by any house.

EMBROIDERIES.
Our assortment in this line is as complete as ever—Collars,
Sleeves, Skirts, Pelouses, Edges, Insertions, Bands
and Handkerchiefs, and Handkerchiefs, to which
we invite all to the inspection of our stock.

MARTIN & PENTON,
m9 j&b 96 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

NEW MUSIC.
THALBERG'S COMPOSITIONS.—All of
Thalberg's latest Compositions can be had at the
Piano-forte and Music Warehouse of
D. P. FAULDS & CO.,
m9 j&b 529 Main street, opposite the Bank of Ky.

Rich and Beautiful Jewelry
JUST received at
JAS. I. LEMON'S,
Main st., between Second and Third

Extra Fine Watches.
I have just received a beautiful lot of GOLD
WATCHES, which I have had made to order,
with many and extra fine hunting cases, which
added to others recently received, makes my stock
of Watches for ladies and gents' wear very complete.
Call and examine them at
may 9 d&b
WM. KENDRICK'S, 71 Third st.

Plated Ware.
Just received by express an additional supply of
Plated Ware of very latest style and best quality.
I have Coffee and Tea Sets, Pitchers, Castors, Gob-
lets, Butter Dishes, Waiters, Communion Sets, &c., to
which I invite attention.
may 9 d&b
WM. KENDRICK'S, 71 Third st.

GENTS' FELT (SOFT) HATS. French and American
manufacture, just received and for sale at
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.'S,
m8 j&b 455 Main st.

STRAW HATS FOR GENTS, YOUTHS, BOYS, AND
Children, of all the different styles, qualities, and col-
ors, in store and for sale at reduced prices by
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,
m8 j&b 455 Main st.

A BEAUTIFUL, CHEAP, AND FINE ARTICLE OF
Boy's and Youth's clothing, just received from our
factory and for sale at very low prices by
PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,
m8 j&b 455 Main st.

Hugh Miller's New Work, just published.
THE TESTIMONY OF THE ROCKS, or the Bearings
of Geology on the Theologies, Natural and Revealed,
by Hugh Miller, with colored illustrations; to which
is prefixed Memorials of the Author, embracing an au-
thentic and minute account of his death, with other mat-
ters. Price \$1.25.
For sale by
m6 j&b
A. DAVIDSON,
Third st., near Market.

HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN
AMERICA, from its origin until the year 1790, with
Biographical Sketches of its early Ministers, by the Rev.
Richard Webster. Price \$3.
For sale by
m6 j&b
A. DAVIDSON,
Third street, near Marke

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THE Sacred Melodeon, containing a variety of ap-
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The Southern Harmony and Musical Companion, con-
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LATE-T NEWS.
THERMOMETER.
6 P. M. 70 12 P. M. 64 7 A. M. 66 12 M. 81
TRAVELER'S GUIDE.
DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.
Lezington and Frankfort.—4 A. M. and 2:45 P. M.
Lezington and Way Pines.—5:15 P. M.
Cincinnati and the East.—St. Louis via Jefferson-
ville and Ohio and Mississippi Railroad—5 P. M.
St. Louis via New Albany R. R.—13 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.
St. Louis via the East.—Chicago via Jeffersonville and
Indianapolis—8:15 A. M. and 11 A. M.
Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.
New Albany and Salem R. R.—St. Louis and Cairo,
10:30 A. M. Chicago, 1:30 P. M.
Nashville.—6 A. M.
Portland.—Every 10 minutes.
STATIONERS—REGULAR PACKETS.
Cincinnati.—Daily at 12 M.
Kentucky River.—Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green Rivers.—Irregular.
Spanville.—Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday.
Lower Mississippi and New Orleans.—Irregular, but
generally every day.
DEPARTURE OF STAGES.
Nashville via Bowling Green and Mammoth Cave.—
Every day at 4 A. M. by the cars from the Nashville depot.
Nashville via Bardonia.—Every other day at 4 A. M.
Bardonia via Springdale, Lebanon to Columbia and
Greensburg.—Every other day at 4 A. M.
Bardonia.—Every day at 4 A. M.
Danville and Harrodsburg.—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sun-
days excepted).
Bloomfield.—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at
9 A. M.
Taylorsville.—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday
at 9 A. M.
Shelbyville.—Accommodation every day at 1 P. M. (Sun-
days excepted).
Shawneetown.—Every day at 4 A. M.

DEATH OF MAJOR T. F. PURCELL.—We are deeply
pained to hear of the death, at Edwardsville, Ill.,
of Major Thos. F. Purcell,

